WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1892.

SECOND EDITION

A GREAT FIGHT

Made Over the Report of the Committee on Credentials.

TWO REPORTS ARE MADE

And the Convention Proceedings Grow Interesting.

HARRISON HOLDS THE FORT.

The Minority Report is Rejected by the Convention.

HARRISON MEN ARE VICTORIOUS

On this Test Vote-They Will Not Agree to a Dark Horse.

IN SESSION ALL NIGHT LONG

And the Blaine Workers Are Still Holding Out for Delay-A Review of the Day's Work-The Platform is a Masterful Piece of Political Literature ... The Incidents of the Convention Pointedly Pictured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9 .- The events of the past twenty-four hours confirm the past estimates of Harrison's strength. After another careful sign it leaves Harrison with more than free hundred votes. The opposition is still trying to stave off a vote in the hope of finding a way out of the woods. Harrison men are being urged on all sides to agree to a "dark horse," but they do not weaken. I write from the convention hall in the midst of a stirring debate on the report of the committee on credentials. CHARLES BURDETT HART.

EVENING SESSION.

It was Full of Interesting Incidents-Cre-

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9 .- (Convention Hall.) The first evening session of the Republican Convention was characterized by the same lack of interest on the part of visitors and delegates which has been remarked at the prewhich has been remarked at the previous sessions. It was not until long after the hour for opening the session that the galleries began to fill with the expectant multitude. The evening was warm and pleasant and the conditions in every way promised an agreeable and interesting evening. Just before the hour of meeting the report was circulated that the Harrison men were discussing the advisability of forcing a ballot at the session.

The reports of committees on credential and resolutions were known to be

tial and resolutions were known to be prepared ready for presentation and as it was not expected there would be any prolonged discussions over these re-



SENATOR M. S. QUAY.

senator M. s. quay.

ports, the proposition to force a ballot seemed porfectly feasible. Besides the Harrison people feit that the meeting of the afternoon demonstrated their superiority over the Blaine forces and there seemed a slight inclination to force a test yets.

Harrison forces were silent as to the course they intended to pursue and in response to inquiries merely stated that they did not know whether the conven tion would reach a ballot to-night or not. They intimated, however, that so much of the convention's time had been consumed by the committee on had been consumed by the committee on credentials that it might be found ex-pedient and advisable to proceed with the least possible delay in the selection of the presidential and vice presidential candidates. In that event they insinu-ated that it might be deemed best to dispense in a great measure with all the long nominating and seconding speeches which have been prepared, limiting these to a chief nominating preech and to seconding speeches of a speech and to seconding speeches of a minute each and then proceeding to the great decisive ballot.

BLAINE'S NAME. Up to the last moment the same un-certainty was manifested as to the in-tentions of the Blaine managers regard-ing the presentation of Mr. Blaine. Some thought it would be better not to formally present him to the convention, and although the eloquent ex-Governor Foraker had been detailed to this duty, it was stated that he and Mr. Platt were both inclined to the belief that it would be wiser not to formally present Mr. Blaine to the convenvention at all. In the event of this decision being adopted, it was obvious that if the Harrison people decided to restrict their nominating and

the Blaine and Harrison factions the Blains and Harrison factions would be the interesting incident of the evening. The majority report recommended that the twelve Harrison delegates in Alabama, Missisippi and Louisiana be scatted in place of the same number of Blaine men given place on the temporary roll, and the minerity recommended that the

given place on the temporary roll, and the minority recommended that the twelve Blaine men on the temporary roll be placed on the permanent roll. The report of the committee also covered contests in Texas, Kentucky, Maryland, South Carolina, and the dis-trict of Columbia, but there was no poli-tical significance in those contests and the report was unanimous on these cases.

At 8 o'clock the committee on credentals finished their inbors, and Chairman Cogswell was instructed by a vote of 26 to 23 to proceed at once to the of 26 to 23 to proceed at once to the convention and present a verbal statement of the conclusions which the committee had eeached. He was authorized to say that he proceeded in that manner because of the fact that no time remained if a report was to be presented to-night to prepare a written one. Mr. Wallace, representing the minority, gave notice that he would ask the convention for time in which to present the views of himself and his associates on the committee in cases in Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi.

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE. A resume of the work of the commit-tee is as follows: Alabama, delegates-at-large, the Moseley contestants seated. In the third, fourth and fifth and eighth districts, the members seated by the national committee, the anti-Mose-leyites, retained their places. In the ninth district Matthews and Huston, Moseley delegates, were seated.

Kentucky—In the sixth district
Matthews and Distell were seated, reversing the decision of the national

committee. committee.
Louisiana, delegates-at-large, the Kellogg faction was seated. In the first and sixth districts the contestants, the Warmouth faction, were seated. In the second and fourth districts the Kellogg

delegates retained their places.

Maryland—In the Fourth district
(Baltimore) Brinton and Clay were unseated and their places given to Supplee

and Cummings.

Mississippi—The delegation at large was decided by giving the Lynch and Hill factions two votes. The seated members in the Seventh district, Engbarth and Perkins, retained their

South Caroling-The white Republican party contestants were given no recognition by the committee, the Grum delegates throughout being re-

Crum delegates throughout being retoined in their seats.

North Carolina—John Nichols, whose
seat was contested by John H. Williams, retained it. In the Sixth district,
Messrs. Smith and Gordon, who were
given places by the national committee,
were continued in them. In the Seventh district, Dr. Mott, who was given
any yets by the national committee dione vote by the national committee, di-vides the two votes of the district even-ly with Messrs. Smith and Gordon. Texas—"The lily white" contestants, who failed to establish their claim be-

fore the national committee, were no more successful with the committee on credentiols, and the Guney delegation was not disturbed.

District of Columbia-Messrs. Carson

District of Columbia—Alesses. Carson and Gleason, the sitting members, maintained their position.

Utah—The delegation was divided, Salisbury and Cannon being given one vote, Goodwin and Wallen the other. As near as can be determined, the Harrison men got seats and the Blaine men seats in the contested delegation.

THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

At 8:52 p. m. the thump of President McKinley's gavel intimated that order was desired, which was necessary for the dispatch of business. Faus by the thousands, which had been oscillating in the hot air like shuttles in the weaving room of a cotton mill, suspended their motion for a moment and the great crowd gave its attention to the presiding officer.

"The convention will please be in order," said he, emphasizing his command with further thumps of his gavel on the block of boxwood provided for the purpose of being pounded.

When the convention was in order, C. M. Depew rose in his place and was received with applause. McKinley's gavel intimated that order

received with applause.

He said: "I rise to a question of pri-vilege; not privilege, but pleasant pri-vilege. We have present here among your number a delegate who has been your number a delegate who has been a delegate to every national convention of the Republican party since its organization, who has voted for every President of the United States for the last sixty years; who has served with distinction in Congress and in the cabinet of a President of the United States, who is to-day eighty-three years of age, in full activity and in full possession of his faculties, and while England claims so much for Mr. Gladstone, because at so much for Mr. Gladstone, because at eighty-two he is so strong and so vigor-ous, America ciaims more for Col. Dick Thompson, of Indiana, who is 83.

HAS A GREAT RECORD.

Col. Thompson is eighty-three years of age to-day. I move, sir, that the on age to-day. I move, sir, that the congratulations of the convention be extended to Col. Thompson upon his eighty-third birthday, with the hope that he will round his century, attending during the intervening period every national convention of the Republican party [cheers].

national convention of the Republican party [cheers].

The motion of Mr. Depew was seconded by C. F. Griffin, of Indians.

Then the motion was carried unanimously and Col. Thompson was escorted to the platform by Mr. Depew and the Hon. A. C. Daws, of Missouri. When he reached the platform and faced the convention, Col. Thompson was received with a great outburst of cheers, and in response spoke as follows: response spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN THE CONVENTION:—Your action has awakened in my heart feelings which I have not words to express. I owe you the deepest possible gratitude and expression of which I offer to you now. When I remember the events with which I have been associated in the political world, and find around me such an assemblage as this engaged in the common cause of preserving the welfare and honor of this land, I feel as welfare and honor of this land, I feed as the committee find in favor of the section from which the contest came, if I were young again. [Applause] if I were young again. [Appl

I was reared and educated under revo-lutionary influences, and from my revo-lutionary ancestor, I learned my Re-publicanism, (cries of 'good, good, and applause.) They taught me to believe that the first and primary duty of the government of the United States was to take care of the interests of the peo-ple and to preserve all these great guar-antees of the constitution which is in-tended to secure to us, and to our chil-dren the inalienable right of popular self-government (applause.) One of the instrumentalities by which that great right is to be preserved is the in-stitution under God, of the Republican party, and we are to-day in the execu-tion of the great trust which has been confided to us, to lay the foundation of another triumph upon the coming of November, which shall assure to us, and for years to come to our prosperity. I was reared and educated under revoand for years to come to our prosperity, that this is the happiest, the most prosperous, the freest and the grandest government upon the earth (applause.) THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE REPORT.

The chairman-The regular order is the report of the committee on creden-

a partial report from a minority of the committee I desire to submit the follow-

ing report. Mr. Wallace handed to the chairman

Mr. Wallace handed to the chairman his written report.

The Chairman—The report of the minority will be received and submitted to the convention after the report of the majority shall have been made. The gentleman from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee on credentials, stat to the committee on credentials, stat to the convention that he is not prepared with a written report at this time, but will proceed with a verbal report. If there is no objection, he will proceed, The chair does not hear any objection.

Mr. Jockwood (Idaho)—Mr. Chairman, do I understand there are to be two reports?

man, do I understand there are to be two reports?

The Chairman—Yes.

Mr. Lockwood wanted to know that if the majority were ready to report why the minority had no opportunity to report, and the chairman said: "The chairman of the committee on cradentials states that he is ready to make a report in behalf of the majority, but has not had the time to put that report in writing. Mr. Wallace, of New York, the representative of the minority, states that he has a partial report which he has sent to the clerk's desk, to be submitted after the chairman shall submitted after the chairman shall have made his report."

have made his report."

Gen. Cogswell—Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the committee on credentials has considered the list of the uncontested delegates and has heard parties in twenty-four different contested cases. It recommends that the uncontested list submitted by the national committee to the temporary organizacommittee to the temporary organiza-tion be accepted as the list of duly ac-credited delegates and alternates except in the cases to be hereafter mentioned.

In the contest of the ninth Alsbama district the committee recommend that the contestants, Huston and Matthews, be sented. As to the contest in the state of Kentucky, your committee recommends that the contestants, Messrs. Matthews and Winstell, be given seats.

As to the contest in Louisiana as to delegates at large, your committee find in favor of the sitting members. As to the contest in the first Louisiana district, the committee find for the con-testants, Messrs. Booth and Lewis, and testants, Messrs. Booth and Lewis, and recommend that they be seated. As to the contest in the second Louisiana district, your committee find tor the sitting members. The same finding in the fourth Lonisiana district.

In the sixth Louisiana district, your committee find for members Donato and Breas, the contestants and recommendations.

and Breau, the contestants, and recom-

mend they be given seats.

In the fourth district of Maryland, the committee recommended that the contestants, Messra. Suppler and Cum-

contestants, Mesers. Suppler and Cummings, be seated.

In the contest in Mississippi, of the delegates at large, the committee recommend as does the National Committee, that the regular delegates and contestants both be seated, with the rights of half a vote each. As to the seventh Mississippi district, the committee find for the sitting members. As to the contest in South Carolina on delegates at large, the committee deigates at large, the committee find in favor of the sitting mem-bers. In the contest in the fourth North Carolina district, the comfourth North Carolina district, the committee recommends that Mr. Nichols, the contestant, be seated, in place of Mr. Williamson, the atting member. In the Sixth North Carolina contest, the committee find in favor of the sitting members. In the Soventh North Carolina district, the committee recommends that Messra. Walser, Bailey and Mott be seated with the right to two-thirds vote such. In the state of Texas, in the Sixth district, and in all the contests, the committee find in favor of the sitting members.

cide that the Indian Territory and Alaska are entitled to seats in this convention, that it will be able at any time to report upon those who purport to be delegates from those respective territories. All of which is respectfully submitted for a majority of the committee, by its chairman.

THE MINORITY SPEAKS. Mr. Wallace, of New York, addressed the chair.

The Chairman-Does the gentleman from New York, Mr. Wallace, desire to present a verbal statement, or does he desire that his report shall be read by the secretary from the desk?

Mr. Wallace—That is all the report which I am able to make—the one I desire to have the secretary read from the desk.

The secretary read the minority re-

The secretary read the minority report, as follows:

In the disputed Alabama cases the delegates at large and in the Ninth district considered by your committee on credentials, upon which they could not agree, the minority report is as follows:

That in their opinion the question as to the disputer services in one largely.

The chairman—The regular order is the report of the committee on credentials, and I recognize the chairman, General Cogswell.—The committee on credentials closed its hearing at 8 o'clock tonight. There has been no time to make a written report. Notice has been given to the majority that a minority might be expected in regard to some of the contested cases. No time has there been for the minority to submit its views in writing. The majority, if the convention is 80 minded, is prepared to report verbally the action of the convention.

Mr. Wallace, on behalf of the minority, said. I desire to present a partial report. As the gentleman from Massachusetts has already said we have so recently adjourned that it has been impossible to obtain the minutes from which to complete this report for the information of this convention; but as a partial report from a minority of the committee I desire to submit the follow-

national committee as to 23 votes and reversed the national committee as to



EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED. 17 votes. In Louisians the national committee was sustained as to 4 delegates at large and 4 district delegates and not sustained as to 4 other district delegates. In Maryland not sustained in 2 votes. In Mississippi, sustained as to 2 delegates and not as to two delegates at large (each faction being given a half vote instead of the Hill faction) a whole vote. In North Carolina sustained 3 votes, District of Columbia sustained 2 votes; Utah not sustained as to one vote (by committee to the temporary organization be accepted as the list of duly accepted and alternates except in the cases to be hereafter mentioned.

The Albama Contest.

Second—In the matter of contest in the eighth Alabama district your committee recommends for the sitting members and recommends that they retain their seats. The same report is submitted in regard to the fourth Alabama district. As to the contest for delegates at large from Alabama your committee recommends that the contestants, Messrs. Noble, Smith, Dorsett and Mesers. Noble, Smith, Dors

loudly cheered by the Harrison delegales, and when Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, moved a substitute therefore

gates, and when Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, moved a substitute therefore the applause which followed from the Blaine delegates told the gallery that the long expected fight between the Blaine and Harrison forces was on. The chief point in Mr. Filley's argument in behalf of the minority report was that the regular organization of the party in the Alabama case had been barred from their regular place of meeting by United States deputy marshals, but Mr. Massey, of Delaware, maintained that the case had been considered fairly on its merits, and that the majority report should be adopted. Mr. Knight, of California, spoke warmly in fayor of the minority report. He declared that the Mosely faction recommended by the majority to be scated had through its federal officers attempted to thwart the will of the people of Alabama. It was enough that the Democratic party suppressed the will of the people in the South without a hundred thousand office holders thwarting the will of Republicans in the partycampaign. He appealed for justice for the loyal Republicans of Alabama. [Loud applause,] Intensified interest was lent to Knight's speech the knowledge among the spectators and delegates that he was to be the first man to second the nomination of Blaine later on. The vigor and eloand delegates that he was to be the first man to second the nomination of Blaine later on. The vigor and ele-quence the Californian displayed cap-tured the great audience from the out-set and when he concluded the cheering was tremendous.

Chauncey M. Depew in the New York delegation looked worried at the de-

Channesy M. Depew in the New York delegation looked worried at the demonstration, while down the aisle the Ohioans seemed tickled beyond expression. It was a Blaine moment and a supreme one. B. H. Bothea, of Illinois, deprecated the attempt to conjure up prejudice sgainst the office-holding class. He made an allusion of a derognory nature to the people of the section from which the contest came, which, generally speaking, was that you cannot prove anything by them. It was a bad break, and a large number of the gallery's occupants hissed, and some cried, 'Down!' Wolcott, of Colorado, in speaking for the minority report, warmly denounced

crowding out the people's delegates in their frantic effort to renominate the President.

MR. HART ANSWERS WOLCOTT WR. HART ANSWERS WOLCOTT.

Wolcott's speech was answered by Mr. C. B. Hart, of West Virginia, who said that he came from a Southern state, and yet he was not an office-holder. He came from the state of West Virginia which had given Cleveland but 500 majority in 1888, and would go Republican in 1892. To him it was difficulted conceive how the five of the minority should have more wisdom than 25 af the majority.

The greatest interest was manifested when Colonel H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, the Alger manager, arose to speak

when Colonel H. M. Duffield, of Detroit, the Alger manager, arose to speak in favor of the minority report. His action was interpreted as meaning that the Alger people were prepared to vote with the Blaine people in the test of strength against the Harrison force. Duffield said if any man had invited the Republicans to meet in convention in the grand jury room that man ought to be invited to step into a grand jury room before a jury of twelve men and be indicted.

The distinguished Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who arose to defend the ma-

The distinguished Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, who arose to defend the majority report, said that he had a right to speak because he had never held any office to which he had not been elected by the people of his state. He intimated that perhaps a finer sense of propriety would suggest to the senator from Colorado, that, he, too, being an officeholder, was throwing mud at officeholders who took an interest in President Harwho took an interest in President Har-

who took an interest in President Harrison's re-election.
"I do not hold office at the appointment of the President of the United States, and am rightly here to represent my Republican constituency" was the response of Senator Wolcott, and his reply was loudly cheered by the Blaine delegates.

There was wild applause when Chauncey M. Depow arose to support the majority report which hedd did briefly. Ex-Senator Miller, of New York, spoke for the majority report.

for the majority report.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION

Mr. Miller closed by moving as a parliamentary motion that the Cogswell report be divided and the present vote taken on the Alabama part alone. At this point Clarkson and Platt held a rapid interchange at Platt's seat. No one who saw it doubted that preparations were in hand for the now evidential was controlled in the first real test. ly close coming of the first real test vote between the Blaine and Harrison He concluded by moving the previou

question, and immediately the demand for the previous question was seconded by a majority of the delegations of Massachusetts, Delaware and West Vir-

ginia.
Senator Quay, rising to a parliamentary question wanted to know the effect of the previous question, if it would enable them to have a vote on the separate propositions involved in the report. The chair ruled that Senator Miller having demanded a division of the propositions involved in the Cogswell report there could be senarate votes taken.

tions involved in the Cogswell report there could be separate votes taken.

Both sides were ready for the vote and a storm of ayes greeted McKinley when he asked if the previous proposition should be ordered.

When the buzz of the polling of the state delegations subsided and the hasty consultations ceased, the roll call began. Suddenly came the sharp rap of the chairman's gavel, and the clerk sonorously called, "Alabama." In a second Chauncey Depew was on his feet, protesting against the nine sitting Alabama delegates (Blaine men) voting on their own case. Spooner supported Depew and Fassett rejoined for the Blaine side.

A HABRISON VICTORY.

A mighty yell greeted the announce-

A HARRISON VICTORY.

A mighty yell greeted the announcement of the Harrison victory. The figures were called 4021 ayes and 420. The words were left unfinished, although the actual figures in the negative 423 the President's friends left the words "three" unheard in the din Canes, hats, handkerchiefs, anything that could be grabbed were swung wildly in the triumph, while the dome seemed to tremble with the terrific roars of applause.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Following is the roll call on the adoption of minority report committee on credentials:

Alabama	13	. 5
Alabama	10	
Arkansas	- 1	15
California	10	- 8
Colorado	8	0
Connecticut	9	8
Delawar	2	4
Delawar		
Florida	0	- 8
Georgia	1	25
Idago.	6	0
Illinois	20	28
Indiaua	0	30
Indiada	6	90
Iowa	10	
Kansas		10
Kentucky	6	20
Louisiana	11	2
Maine	12	0
Maryland	0	16
Marysanu	14	16
Massachusetts		
Michigan	20	8
Minnesota	11	7
Mississippi	6	1036
Missouri	14	18
Montana	6	1
Nebraska	6	10
Nebraska	6	10
Nevada		8907756
New Hampshire	2	6
New York	45	27
North Carolina	10	14
New Jersey	119	18
North Dakotah	148	2
NOTER DELONG.	000	19
Ohlo	24	
Cregon	6	2
Penusylvania	54	9
Rhode Island	3	5
South Carolina	6	12
South Dakota	. 9	- 1
Tennessee	12	10
Tennessee	15	02
Texss.,		
Virginia	17	- 18
Washington	8 .	***
West Virginia	2.	10
Wisconsin	0	15
Wyoming	9	4
Arizona		
	144	
Arizona	1	37 10 15 15
District of Columbia	1 2	-
District of Columbia	1 2 2	Î
District of Columbia	1 2 2 2	
District of Columbia	1 2 2 1	
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District of Columbia	1 2 2 1	1 1

An attempt to adjourn the conven-tion at this interesting juncture failed. The hour proposed was 10 o'clock in the morning, but it was decided by a substantial majority to proceed with the business of the convention without de-lay. The convention finally adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday.

THE PLATFORM

That Will Win-Ringley Declaration of True American Principles.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolutions:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shorts of the

victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except inxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff set of 1890.

of general consumption have been at duced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon. We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity under which our export trade has yastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business meagure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration, our present publican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world. The American people from tradition and interest, favor bi-metallism and the

Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislawith such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the party of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and dobut paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times be equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted, and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, what a or black this sowerier right

he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution. The free and honest popular, ballot

the just and equal representation of all the people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institu-tions, and the party will never reient its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain southern states of the union. We favor the extension of our foreign

commerce, the restoration of our mer-chant marine by home built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign pow-ers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fish-

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and we believe in the



EX-SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT.

achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Concept a register the life and limbs of employers to register the life and limbs of employers.

We favor efficient legislation by Con-gress to protect the life and limbs of em-ployes of transportation companies en-gaged in carrying on inter-state com-merce, and recommendation by the re-spective states that will protect em-ployes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacture.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognized dignity of menhood, ir-respective of faith, color or nationality;

respective of faith, color or nationality, it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The

persecution of the Jews in Russia. The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom.

We, therefore, declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contributed to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of any church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared any church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared
in the Republican platform of 1888, to

in the Republican platform of 1888, to all the combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject, and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective. We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery

to towns, villages and rural communi-ties the advantages of the free delivery service, now enjoyed by the larger cines of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republi-can platform of 1888, pledging the re-duction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the postoffice

[Continued on Fifth Page.]

MORNING MOMENTS.

The Early Session of the Convention Short and Sweet.

THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Had Too Much Work Before it to Make a Report.

THE WORK THEY HAVE DONE

Has Been Almost Entirely on the Merits of the Cases---An Early Canvass of the Delegates is Alleged to Give Blaine the Lead-McKinley Says That He Will Not Be a Candidate-Everything is Gossip Until the First Ballot of the Convention is Taken-Some Possible Combinations Suggested.

CHICAGO, June 9 .- The Daily News, in conjunction with the New York Herald, has made a canvass by states of the delegates at Minneapolis and find them divided as follows: Blaine 422, Harrison 404, Alger 31, McKinley 12, Reed 2, Allison 1, doubtful 32.

The Daily News asserts with circumstantiality that McKinley has given the Harrison managers a positive assurance that he will, under no contingency, allow the use of his name as a dark horse, and that in return he will receive the support of the Harrison men in 1896.

The credentials committee this morning decided the Second and Fourth Louisiana district contest in favor oi the Kellogg-Leonard, or anti-administration faction by a unanimous vote, and the First Louisiana district in favor of the Warmouth faction by a unanimous vote, and the Sixth Louisiana district in Warmouth's favor by 26 to 23. This was not a strict test vote, some members being disgusted with the conflicting statements made. The Fifth Alabama district was won by the Blaine men by a unanimous vote. The committee voted to-day with considerable regard to the merits of the cases.

Opinions of Both Sides.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 9 .- General Clarkson, representing the Blaine side Clarkson, representing the Blaine side of the house, was asked immediately afthe adjournment the question point blank. "Do you consider the ballot on the adjournment a test vote?"

A pleased smile flitted over Clarkson's features as he replied: "Well, we wanted to adjourn, and they did not."

Senator Hiscock, a recognized Harrison leader, was confronted a moment afterward with exactly the same query: "Was it a tost vote?"

Hiscock's answer was brief and empathic, "No, sir, decidedly it was not stest vote."

SHORT AND SWEET.

The Morning Session of the Convention Does Little Business. MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.- Eleven o'clock, the hour set for the opening of the con-

vention came and passed, and there were no symptoms of a readiness on the part of the body to get down to business. Not more than a third of the delegates were in their seats and a few were scattered about the aisles, while the galleries were not half filled. The reverend gentleman who was to have offered the opening prayer was also conspicuously absent, and fears were expressed that he had been spirited away in the interest of the committee on credentials, who were understood to be manouvering for delay. At 11:27 Chairman McKinley, with a few vigorous raps of his gavel called for order, but a couple of minutes or more were occupied by the great mass of people in rustling into comparative silence.

The Rev. William B. Rush, chancellor ness. Not more than a third of the del-

The Rev. William B. Rush, chancellor of the University of South Dakota, opened the proceedings with prayer.

The chairman—The regular order this

morning is the report of the committee on credentials, and I recognize General Cogswell, of Massachusetts, chairman of

Cogswell, of Massachusetts, chairman of that committee.

General Cogswell—Mr. President, the committee on credentials is still in session. It hopes to be able to report in full to-night at 8 o'clock. It asks for further time. [Cries of no, no.]

General Sewell, of New Jorsey—As it is impossible to go on with any work in the convention until the report of the committee on credentials is read, I move that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock this evening. [Again cries of no, no.]

Senator Cullom, of Illinois—I ask that the gentleman withhold his motion until I introduce a resolution for reference.

There being no objection offered the following resolution was read by the secretary:

secretary:

THE WORLD'S PAIR. Resolved, That the World's Columbian Exposition, to be inaugurated in the Exposition, to be inaugurated in the city of Chicago in 1893, is rightfully regarded by all classes of our citizons, regardless of their political affiliation, as a "great national undertaking," and that, in recognition of its character and importance, Congress ought promptly to provide by appropriate legislation such reasonable appropriation in aid thereof as will enable the government fully to discharge its express and implied obligations incident thereto as will insure the attainment of such replied obligations incident thereto as will insure the attainment of such results therefrom as will becommensurate with the dignity, progress and development of a free and enlightened people. [Great applause.] The resolution under the roles will see the committee on

the rules will go to the committee on resolutions without debate.

FOR THE OLD SOLDIERS. Mr. Roberts, of Illinois-I desire to offer this resolution. I would like to have it read and acted on this morning

at this session:

Resolved, That every comrade of the G. A. R. not holding a ticket of admission be admitted to standing room in this hall, and if any seats are vacant thirty minutes after the convention shall have been called to order such comrades shall be entitle to such vacent seets. [Anplayes.]

cant soats. [Applause.] Mr. Mase , of New York—I move that